is novel, it was decided to give publicity through all available media including the cable television. Due to the above efforts, an increase of about 70 per cent could be achieved during the financial year 93-94 over the collections of presumptive tax for the financial year 92-93.

1993-94 के दौरान वित्तीय घाटे

6436. **श्री सोमपाल:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 1993-94 के दौरान राजस्व, बजट और वित्तीय घाटे के संबंध में अन्तिम स्थिति क्या रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष के बजट अनुमान की तुलना में ये घाटे कहीं अधिक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अनुमानित और वास्तविक घाटे में कितना अन्तर है;

(घ) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस स्थिति के पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है; और

(ङ) वित्तीय अनुशासन को कड़ा करने के लिए सरकार ने किन-किन विनियमों का सहारा लिया है या लेगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० वी० चन्द्रशेखर मूर्ति): (क) से (ग) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह प्रश्न वर्ष 1993-94 के राजस्व, बजटीय तथा राजकोषीय घाटों से संबंधित है। वर्ष 1994-95 के बजट दस्तावेजों के अनुसार घाटों से संबंधित ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:

(करोड़ रुपए)

	वास्तविक 1992-93	बजट अनुमान 1993-94	संशोधित अनुमान 1993-94
राजस्व घाटा	18574	17630	34058
बजटीय घाटा	12312	4314	9060
राजकोषीय घाटा	40173	36959	58551

वर्ष 1993-94 से संबंधित स्थिति के आंकड़े महालेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा लेखों को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात ही उपलब्ध हो पाएगी। अभी यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार व्यय पर नियंत्रण रख कर तथा आय में वृद्धि करके घाटों को सीमित रखने का प्रयास करेगी।

Non-Observance of Tenure Rules by Settlement Commission

6437. SHRI RAM GOPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the non-observance of tenure rules for Central Government employees going on deputation from one department/office to another, by the Settlement Commission (Income Tax and Wealth Tax) has been strongly objected to by the Department of Personnel and Training;

(b) if so, detailed rulings/recommendations of the department received by the said Commission, alongwith the date of receipt of the same in that Commission;

(c) the names of such employees who are continuing in the said Commission in violation of said ruling alongwith the reasons to allow such violation;

(d) what remedial steps Government propose to take to check such violations of tenure rules in the said Commission;

(e) what action Government propose to take against the erring officials who support such violations instead of taking any action to eradicate/remove such violations; and

(f) whether Government propose to investigate the motives behind such deliberate violations of rules by officials; if so, by when and if not the reasons in detail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (f) There is a difference opinion between the Income Tax Settlement Commission and the Department of Personnel regarding the exact interpretation of the Rules regarding

deputation. The matter is still under examination in the Settlement Commission in consultation with the Department of personnel. In the circumstances the question of violating any Rules of shielding any errant employees does not arise at present.

Problems faced by Handloom Industries

6438. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated 28.1.94 from a member of Rajya Sabha has been received by the Ministry of Finance, and what are the requests made in the representation; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to solve the problems of the handloom industry mentioned in the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) and (b) A letter dated 28th January, 1994 has been received from Shri Pragada Kotaiah, Member of Parliament containing certain suggestions relating to handloom industry. The suggestions contained in the representation, inter-alia, relate to channeling credit to the primary weavers cooperative through the branches of the nationalised banks instead of through District Central Co-operative Banks, identifying ways of augmenting credit to handloom cloth producers in the private sector through the Small Industrial Development Bank of India (SIDBI). and reduction of excise and other duties on dyes and chemicals. These suggestions are being examined.

Misuse of Public Funds By Financial Institution

6439. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India provides assistance to the private sector units by way of unsecured loan;

(b) if so, how;

(c) if not, how loans of crores of rupees to spinning units in Rajasthan have disbursed without any security by way of charge on assets;

(d) what steps Government are taking to recover such public funds disbursed by the said institution; and

(e) the steps being taken to prevent misuse of such public funds by financial institutions/banks in the light of recent scam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR MURTHY): (a) to (e) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the term loan provided by the all India Financial Institutions are usually secured by way of equitable mortgage/ hypothecation of fixed assets /movable assets acquired/to be acquired by industrial concerns as well as their existing assets, if any. Further, institution also take suitable personal and other guarantees wherever required for securing assistance. To facilitate implementation of projects in time, institutions sometimes, disburse part of the loan by way of interim/bridge loan pending creation of final stipulated security. The security in such cases is created in due course.

IDBI has further reported that with a view to deploy profitably its short-term surplus funds, IDBI have introduced on an experimental basis a scheme of unsecured short-term deposits in July, 1993 under which assistance from Rs. one crore to a maximum of Rs ten crore is provided to a well-run company in the form of unsecured short-term deposits for a period of six months to one year. The assistance is provided for meeting the requirement of margin money for working capital to the extent of not more than 25% of a company's gross working